









ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society was held at Savory's Hall, Georgetown, on Saturday, June 14, 1845, at 3 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Charles Lenox Remond, of Salem, and united in singing. The minutes of the last meeting were read.

On motion of Addison Davis, of Lynn, Voted, That it be a standing regulation of this Society, that all persons be invited freely to participate in its discussions.

Voted, That a committee of seven, to be nominated by the chair, be appointed to nominate a list of officers for the year ensuing.

The following were appointed said committee, viz: Addison Davis, of Lynn, Joseph L. Noyes of Georgetown, Elias J. Kenny of Salem, Frederick Douglass of Lynn, Benjamin Emerson, 2d, of Haverhill, and Alfred M. Merrill of East Boston.

The following report was then presented by the Corresponding Secretary, Addison Davis.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society.

Another year of the existence of this Society has dropped into the great ocean of a past eternity, and we still find ourselves struggling against a pro-slavery public sentiment.

During the past year, the Society has held meetings at Methuen, Marblehead, and Manchester. At each of these places, a favorable impression was made, though much remains to be done in each, before the full triumph of our cause.

In presenting this Report, the Board would take occasion to call the attention of the members of this Society to those great principles that lie at the foundation of the anti-slavery movement. It is a good society for abolitionists to institute, whether they agree on glorious principles that first raised our nation on high to the gaze of an astonished nation, have not been left to grow too small a part in the great contest now going on in favor of human rights.

On looking back to the first stages of this enterprise, we are astonished to see with what avidity the people drank down the truths of anti-slavery. Notwithstanding the vials of pro-slavery wrath were emptied upon the heads of the abolitionists, and every species of contemptible falsehood and trickery was resorted to for the purpose of crushing this infant society, it still kept on its way rejoicing—dashing down the waves of opposition as easily as the 'oak leafhopper' of the drop dashes the tiny ripter from its prow.

Not in civil home. There were those who entered in the cause at the outset, who ran well for a season. But they had not counted the cost; and when the day of trial came, they failed. These individuals endeavored to narrow the platform, by dragging in upon their sectarian views on certain points, and endeavoring to subject the members to those views. Of course, freedom rebelled against it. This brought a war, and a separation took place. The many-headed hydra of new organization being born of secession, was nursed in the bosom of priestcraft. Consequently, the attention of abolitionists was necessarily turned away from disseminating the true principles of anti-slavery truths, to watch the movements and thwart the designs of this monster. Stabs at the vials of anti-slavery were made from other quarters than professedly pro-slavery. Many, who acquired after its health, carried the concealed dagger. An unhalting attempt was made to push one half of the human race from the platform. A blasphemous attempt was subsequently made to defy politics as the great God of the universe. These, and other equally unjust things, had to be met and put down, before the movement could go on. They have been met, and shown of their locks. Their power to harm is well nigh annihilated.

We would respectfully suggest, whether the present is not a good time to commence, with renewed vigor and zeal, the inculcation of the fundamental principles of our movement. Observation will soon teach any one who doubts the wisdom of this course, that there is still a most lamentable ignorance on the part of the great mass of the people as to what the institution of slavery is, and the necessity there is for its immediate abolition. Strange as it may seem, there are those in this day, who still doubt the expediency of immediate emancipation—who still say that the slave is a contented and happy being, better off than the northern laborer. These have not learned of the A. B. C. of anti-slavery. Thousands of others are those, who have humane hearts, who, owing to the tendency of mankind to see only what is immediately before the eye, forgetting the woes of the far off, or still sleeping over the wrongs of the outraged slave. These need only to have the case of the slave brought vividly before them, and they at once will be enlisted in his cause. It is a truth that cannot be gainsaid, that the people do not yet hate slavery.

Many are still doubting whether it be a moral evil. Now, it seems to us, that the great thing to be done is, to make the people see that slavery is a system only to be hated, never to be loved; that it is a system of unmitigated cruelty and outrage—the concentrated essence of every abomination—unnixed, unadulterated wickedness—the 'spawn of central hell.' Until this is done, no advance can be made in this movement. The success of our cause must depend on making the people believe the exceeding wrong of slavery, and the glorious right of anti-slavery. When the former is seen, the latter will be like the unveiled sun in mid-heaven.

From these considerations, we suggest to all engaged in this enterprise the importance of dwelling more upon the first principles of the movement. We do not mean by this, that we are to abandon any ground we have taken heretofore. We do not mean that any are to lessen a particle of their effort to show up the iniquitous character of the pro-slavery institutions of this country. But, as abolitionists, we would have it perfectly understood, that we attack as institutions as such, that is not necessary to the onward progress of our cause. We attack them, because they are institutions. The true policy in carrying forward any of the fragmentary reforms of the day is to keep the question as clear of every other as possible. There is such a connection between all the various evils, that, in attacking one, it sometimes seems necessary to attack all. It should be the duty of those engaged in any specific reform to keep the question as distinct from others as may be. Instead of dragging in, there should be a disposition to push out, every subject not essential to the success of the cause. It seems to us that this is the true course to pursue, and that all attempts to carry on a fragmentary reform upon any other plan will fail. If, in carrying on the anti-slavery cause, it be necessary to attack all the various evils that afflict the race, then it seems to us there can be but little propriety in calling our organization an Anti-Slavery Society. It would be better to call it a Society for Universal Reform. Then, any sin would be fair game upon its platform. But not so now. Ours is a limited platform in one sense. Our movement is confined to doing away with one evil, namely, chattel slavery and its concomitants. This is the only sense in which the platform is limited. We welcome to it a universe, but at the same time deny the right of each and all to use it for any other than the very purpose for which it was framed. It seems to us there can be no other ground of associate action. While, therefore, we have been compelled to come in contact with many of the institutions of the country, we would have it understood that we have attacked them because of their pro-slavery character, and not because of their existence. And we would have this view kept still more plainly before the community than ever. For instance, in our assault upon a pro-slavery church, we would hold up the bleeding and mangled slave, and charge the guilt of his enslavement upon it as

being the bulwark of the gory system under which he suffers. We would show the community the body-mangled, the soul-crushed slave, as he goes from one ecclesiastical body to another, seeking help, and finding none—receiving from one the answer, that the system under which he suffers is not a moral evil—another, that it has nothing to do with either slavery or anti-slavery—and from still another, that most heartless and diabolical answer, that it has 'no right, wish or intention' to do any thing to help him. We would have this view of the case rung in the ears of the guilty supporters of pro-slavery churches, until they take the mountain weight of those churches from the breast of the slave. And we would say the same of the State. Let it be rung in the ears of this guilty nation, that it is crushing the slave to the earth. Let all be called upon to come out from the support of the government, not because government is wrong in itself, for this would be changing the issue, and giving the enemy a chance of escape, or at least a respite; but because of its pro-slavery character. If we call upon the people to leave the government, because government itself is wrong, then we lose all the benefit of our former blows. For our great object, heretofore, has been to establish the inherent sinfulness of slavery, and from thence to draw the inference that whatever institution supports it is wrong, so far as its support goes. Now, at the very moment of victory, shall we abandon the premises laid down at such a cost, and assume another and altogether a new one? This, it seems to us, would be the height of folly. And the moment we call upon people, as abolitionists, to leave the government of this country, because government in itself is wrong, we shall be guilty of this folly. We would give our opponents no such advantage as this. We would constantly nail them to the fact of the pro-slavery character of the government, and for this reason call upon them to abandon it. Let us cling to our old premises, that slavery is universally and always sinful; and then it will be seen, that whatever institution gives support to it, is itself unworthy of support. We think, by so doing, we shall better subvert the cause of anti-slavery, than by taking the other course.

In looking back at the various developments of the past year, we see many things that indicate the speedy downfall of slavery. It is true, the Texas plot has succeeded, and we now shall have without doubt the 'valley of racials' as a part of our national domain. Yet even this fact tells well for the cause; for it shows the desperate condition into which the anti-slavery sentiment has driven the supporters of slavery. They have been compelled to annex Texas, in order to secure the existence of the peculiar institution by thus 'extending the area of slavery.' But, though the fact of annexation shows the progress of anti-slavery sentiments, it does not lessen the guilt of the plotters of that damnable act of treason against humanity. And shame, burning shame, be stamped on the brow of those who did the deed, and deeper shame upon the truckling dough-faces from the North, who helped consummate the traitorous plot!

What effect the annexation will have upon Mexico and other nations is yet problematical. If we escape war, we shall be fortunate. If slavery asks war, it must come. Its motto is, 'Our country, right or wrong,' or perhaps we should say, 'Slavery forever, right or wrong.' This being the case, it becomes abolitionists to utter still more heartily than ever the cry of 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.' And, certainly, the prospect for success under this motto looks promising. A division has already taken place in two of the largest religious denominations in the land. The anti-slavery agitation has rent asunder the Methodist and the Baptist denominations. Whatever the motives may have been that actuated them, whether selfish or otherwise, it cannot be doubted that the movement will have a powerful influence upon the political union of the States. We think it is a preparatory step towards its dissolution. May the day be hastened when as a means of abolishing slavery, the political union of the States—doled out to us with all other slaveholding unions—may be dashed into atoms. In order to do this, let each one do his part in his power to bring about a public sentiment which is to do the deed. We will yet cherish the fond hope that the time is not far distant when

Oh, let that voice go forth! the bondman sighing,  
By Santee's wave, in Mississippi's cane,  
Shall feel the hope within his bosom dying,  
Revive again.

Let it go forth—the millions who are gazing  
Upon us sadly from afar shall smile,  
And unto God devout thanksgiving raising,  
Bless us the while.

Oh! for your ancient freedom, pure and holy,  
For the deliverance of a groaning earth,  
For the wronged captive bleeding, crushed and lowly,  
Let it go forth!

The report was accepted.

J. H. Sweet, of Georgetown, made some remarks upon the object of the convention, and stated his preference for unorganized meetings as being conducive to greater freedom of speech.

C. L. Remond replied in favor of organized action as being a more efficient instrumentality for the overthrow of the slave system, and adduced several facts of recent date, showing the terror of interested persons at the South at this combined action of the abolitionists.

The subject of organization was further considered by Addison Davis, Joseph L. Noyes and Stephen S. Foster.

Voted, to adjourn to 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. and that the morning session convene at 9 o'clock. Adj.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

C. L. Remond in the chair.

H. Clapp, Jr. of Lynn, advocated the necessity of producing a change in public sentiment upon the question of slavery as the means of abolishing that system.

S. S. Foster introduced the following resolution, which was accepted:

Resolved, That anti-slavery alone is genuine, which treats as moral felony all support which is given to the present political union of these States, and the religious sects of the country, since both have been shown to be thoroughly pro-slavery, and the main bulwarks of the slave system.

The above resolution was discussed by Frederick Douglass, Isaac Flint, of Wilmington, Del. H. Clapp, Jr. and S. S. Foster. A song.

J. N. Buffum offered and sustained the following:

Resolved, That we rejoice at the appearance of the Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, written by himself, as a powerful auxiliary in the development of the slave system; and we recommend to all who would know the horrid nature of slavery to purchase and read this book.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution by S. S. Foster was further considered by Buffum and Remond. A song. Adjourned.

SUNDAY—MORNING SESSION.

Convened agreeably to adjournment.

E. J. Kenny in the chair.

The resolution before the meeting at the time of adjournment was further considered by Douglass and Flint. A song.

Thomas Haskell, of Gloucester, remarked upon the subject of free, or unorganized meetings, which subject was discussed in connection with the resolution, by Buffum, Douglass, Davis, J. H. Sweet, and Remond.

J. N. Buffum presented the following, which was accepted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the determination of the Executive Committee of the N. H. A. S. Society to sustain and keep alive the Herald of Freedom, under the editorial charge of Parker Pillsbury; and we extend to them our warm sympathy,

and cheerfully recommend to the friends of the slave in this country to do what they can to sustain them in this undertaking, by procuring new subscribers and by contributions.

Addison Davis, chairman of the Nominating Committee, then tendered the following report, which was accepted:

President—Charles Lenox Remond, of Salem.  
Vice Presidents—Wm. Ashby, Elias J. Kenny and David Merritt, Salem; Nathan Webster, Haverhill; William Jenkins, Andover; Christopher Robinson and James N. Buffum, Lynn; Thomas Haskell, Gloucester; Stephen Barker, Methuen; Thomas Woodbridge, Marblehead; Larkin Woodbury, Manchester; Charles Butler and Wm. Ashby, Jr. Newburyport; Richard Hood, Danvers; Alonzo P. Jacques, W. Newbury.

Recording Secretary—Mary P. Kenny, Salem.  
Corresponding Secretary—Addison Davis, Lynn.  
Treasurer—John B. Pierce, Salem.

Auditors—Ignatius Sargent, Georgetown; Jonathan Buffum, Lynn; William Endicott, Danvers.  
Executive Committee—Frederick Douglass, Lynn; Abner Sanger, Danvers; Parker Richardson, Danvers; Henry Clapp, Jr. Lynn; Mary F. Flint, Reading.

The question upon the adoption of the report was then discussed by Stephen S. Foster, J. H. Sweet, H. Clapp, Jr. William Endicott, of Danvers, and Richard Hood, of do.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met according to adjournment.

E. J. Kenny in the chair.

The discussion upon the adoption of the report of the Nominating Committee, was continued by Douglass, Emerson, Haskell, Foster, Remond, Hood, Jesse P. Harriman of Danvers, Buffum, Davis, John T. Page of Newburyport, Theodore P. Elliott of Georgetown, Clapp, (who declined serving as a member of the Board, whereupon the name of James P. Boyce, of Lynn, was substituted), Mr. Brown of East Bradford, and Endicott.

The report was then adopted.

The Treasurer, James N. Buffum, then tendered his report, as follows—That the Society were indebted to himself for the sum of \$63.93, which amount he gave as a donation to the Society.

The report was accepted and adopted.

Voted, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to our late Treasurer, James N. Buffum, for his kindness and liberality as Treasurer of this Society.

The following persons were on motion appointed a committee on finance, viz—James N. Buffum, Addison Davis, and John T. Page.

The annual report of the Society was then referred to the Board of Managers, to be published at their discretion.

Mr. Brown of East Bradford, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we rejoice at the appearance of 'The Herald of Freedom,' under the editorial charge of the talented and intrepid N. P. Rogers, and that we cordially recommend to the abolitionists of Essex County, that they do what they can to increase the number of its subscription list.

The question to lie upon the table being raised, was put and lost. Question to accept put and carried.

Resolution was then discussed by Remond, Brown, Harriman, Buffum, Moses Wright, Foster, Noyes and Clapp.

The question upon the adoption of the resolution by S. S. Foster, was then taken and carried.

The resolution by J. N. Buffum, respecting the Herald of Freedom, was called up and adopted.

Decision doubled—James N. Buffum appointed teller.

The question again put and carried:

Yeas—21,  
Nays—7.

The resolution by Mr. Brown, respecting 'The Herald of Freedom,' was then put and negatived—Decision doubled.

James N. Buffum appointed teller.

Question put, and negatived—

Yeas—18,  
Nays—25.

Adjourned to meet at 6 1/2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 7 1/2 o'clock, by the President, C. L. Remond.

James N. Buffum and Addison Davis addressed the meeting. After a song, they were followed by Isaac Flint, J. N. Buffum, and Foster.

Voted, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at Topsfield, at the call of the Secretary.

Adjourned sine die.

CHAS. LENOX REMOND, President.  
MARY P. KENNY, Secretary.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the Liberator.

Sir—The following article was written for the Boston Recorder, but that paper not being unaltered, has refused to publish it. I greatly desired that it might appear in the Recorder, as it is in answer to two ridiculous articles that were published in its columns concerning the N. E. Anti-Slavery Convention at the Marlboro' Chapel, anniversary week. I did not write it, either to oppose or condemn that Convention; but because I despised the mean and coward-like way in which it had been assailed. Since the columns of that paper are too good for the defence of truth, I must try somewhere else. I thought, when I wrote this reply, it would be published, knowing as I did that the Recorder had published many articles in defence of slavery, and by ministers, too, as I had been told. If it should fall under the eye of 'A Man about Town,' by his having the courage to answer my letter, and show by facts, either that what he stated was fair or not—as he, of course, can have access to the Recorder?

S. MITCHELL.

I would like to ask one question of the person above alluded to. Did you ever read that book which you refer to, called the 'Brotherhood of Thieves'? If you have, I challenge you to show that it is not substantially true. If you have not read it, every word from beginning to end, I hope you will do so immediately, as you have no right to say one word about any book which you have not carefully read yourself. I have heard many speak against it who never read it; but no honest mind that ever did read it carefully, with a desire to know the truth.

Boston, June, 1845.

S. M.

For the Boston Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—In reading last week's Recorder, I was much astonished that any man, calling himself an anti-slavery man, should attempt to speak in ridicule of facts which neither he nor any other man can fairly gainsay. But it is a fact, that men, and professed Christians, too, are to be found on every hand, who, instead of assailing the sin of slavery, are always ready to make the friends of the slave appear ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Who is this anti-slavery man, who fires a broadside at the friends of the slave, and then hides himself under the name of 'Anti-Slavery'? Why does he not meet them on the platform, like a man, and not attempt, through the columns of a newspaper, to make it appear that nothing but falsehood and blackguardism are uttered in those meetings? It is very easy for a man to make fun, but to meet facts is quite another thing. Such pro-slavery as those two articles in this and last week's Recorder, I despise; they would just suit any slaveholder. I like to see a decent coward. Why don't he meet their arguments in a manly way through the papers, if he is a friend of the slave? and if he is not, let him drop his pen. We want friends, not enemies, at the present time. Every word spoken in ridicule of the anti-slavery movement tells in favor of the slaveholder. Why do abolitionists say so

much about the church and ministry? Is it not because they believe that the church and ministry stand in the way of the downfall of slavery, and are the bulwarks of the system? I would like to see 'Anti-Slavery,' or any other man, meet Foster, Phillips or Garrison, on any subject which they brought forward during the meeting. Does he expect that they will say nothing of the greatest obstacle in the way of emancipation?

Can he deny that nearly all of the ministers of the gospel neglect to plead the cause of the oppressed? Can he deny that scarcely a pulpit can be found in which that cause is allowed to be faithfully advocated? He knows that nearly all those who have the greatest influence speak not a word for the poor slave. What he quotes from Mr. Foster's speech gives an entirely wrong impression. Mr. F. said that if the Church was the bulwark of slavery, then it was not to be treated better than a Brothel, for slavery was as bad as a Brothel, or any other iniquity. I will admonish 'Anti-Slavery,' that the chains of the slave will continue to be strongly riveted, so long as he and others continue to throw their influence in favor of the slaveholder.

In taking up the last Recorder, I see he is out in the shape of 'A Man about Town.' He first wishes for the genius of a Dickens. If he had desired the spirit of Christ, I think he would have looked far more like an anti-slavery man.

The truth is, if the ministers of the gospel had done their duty ten years ago, slavery in this world would have become extinct. Put the truth where it belongs, let it be where it may; give us the truth, let it where it may. Screen no man or body of men, let them be who they may.

He compares the proceedings of the last day to a theatre. Who made it so? Just such 'men about town' as he is—the abettors of slavery. He speaks of Foster's book. He doubtless knows, if he heard it, that there are many truths in it, which neither he nor any other clergyman in New-England can answer, except in the sneering manner that he has reported the proceedings of the Convention.

He next speaks of Mr. Pillsbury in ridicule. Why does he not report the facts? Did not Mr. P. show that the slaves in Turkey, where they make no pretensions to Christianity as we do, were far better off than our own? He also spoke of the Catholics, and said that the Pope had no slaves in his dominions; showing that, in that respect, Popery was in advance of Protestantism. If any of these things were true, any 'man about town' had the privilege to take the platform, and show that they were not true. Next, he seems to admire the bottomless-pit-like confusion, which finally broke up the meeting. He says the Native American feeling burst forth, and finally overruled the meeting. If that was Native American feeling, then God grant that the good city of Boston may never be disgraced again by Native Americanism. But I deny it. It was rowdiness, and just such as many 'a man about town' likes. I deny it. Mr. Phillips said, if those things which Mr. Pillsbury stated were not true, anybody could take the stand and refute them; and that was the way any honest man would have done, or else held his tongue, or reported the speeches as they were delivered. Who broke up the meeting? Was it the friends of the slave, or was it his enemies? I hope the next report he gives of an Anti-Slavery meeting, he will have honesty enough to tell the whole truth, and not try to make incontrovertible facts mere nonsense; and I also hope he will have courage enough to sign his own name, and let people know who are the real friends, and who the enemies of the great cause of emancipation.

SEWARD MITCHELL.

Boston, June 4, 1845.

JOHN CAMPBELL CLUER.

NEW-BEDFORD, 6th mo. 12th.

DEAR FRIEND—

The visit we received from John Campbell Cluer was very satisfactory to us, on both the subjects of Slavery and Temperance. He gave, while here, three lectures on Temperance, and one on Slavery. His engagement was to have been in Kingston on Monday last. There being no conveyance on that day, he was under the painful necessity of disappointing them. So, from that circumstance, we had his labor in the Washingtonian cause. He has agreed to be here again in a fortnight, and give a course of lectures on Temperance, and go to Nantucket, and talk to the natives of that isle. We made out to raise a little something for him; it was not much, still it was enough for present wants, and that was what he stood in need of, for he has had a hard time of it, since being in America, 'the land of the free and the home of the brave,'—for he told me that for forty-eight hours last winter, he had no food nor fuel in his house, though with a wife and young child looking to him for support. At last, the young men of the city of New-York found him out, and his condition, and they rallied around him, and relieved him; afterward, the old men cast him into prison for taking away their audience at a Temperance gathering, and put him under bonds to keep the peace.

I think friend Cluer is a noble addition to our reform ranks, and hope we shall rally around him, and show him that his talents can and shall be appreciated. Perhaps friend Cluer will not thank me for laying his circumstances before the world. But I think they should be known, that he may not be starving in the midst of plenty. He would like to have some constant employment, wherein he can get a comfortable living, and lay down a public life, except so far as he can lecture from time to time in an humble manner, as opportunity might open in the moral movements of the day. Perhaps some friend will be able to point out some employment, which will be seized by him with pleasure.

I remain thy friend,  
R.

[Mr. Cluer is heretofore to be a resident of Boston. He is a genuine workman from the 'land of cakes,' a thorough teetotaler, an uncompromising and clear-sighted abolitionist, an advocate of universal peace, opposed to legalized murder in the form of capital punishment, &c. His abilities as a speaker will be pretty sure to keep him actively employed as a public lecturer in these various branches of Reform—at least for some time to come.]—Ed. Lib.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, June 9th, 1845.

DEAR FRIEND—

I have just returned from an anti-slavery tour through Westbrook, Gorham, and Windham—faint, yet pursuing—All I have attended six meetings in Westbrook—all in the evening, it being difficult, if not impossible, to get up a meeting in the day time. The meetings in Saccarapa were much larger than I anticipated, and passed off without any other interruption than a little whistling and hooting at the door outside. Efforts were made by those who are particularly anxious that the 'flock' should not be deceived by wolves, to induce the people to stay away; but they came, notwithstanding, and made up a good audience.

At Gorham, the first house to which I could gain admission, was a little old building, which had been used as a vestry by the Methodists. Met with not much open-mouthed opposition, although the notices were somewhat defaced—had a small audience on both evenings. At Windham, I met with an old and well known hater of the colored race, in the shape of Colonization. I found quite a number of creatures there, who had been hatched into life from this old spawn of the devil, by reading the 'African Repository.' 'A four days' meeting' will be held there next week, when that subject will receive some attention.

In my next, I shall give you full particulars of my movements.

Yours, in haste,  
LORING MOODY.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, June 23d.

A gentleman of high character and well known here, has just arrived from Texas, and reports that the Texas troops are, without doubt, at this moment, in collision with the Mexican troops, under Arista, who had passed the Rio Grande: that the Texas troops had marched to meet the Mexicans, and that the Texans were determined that Texas should, when annexed, be found free from the stain of a hostile foot-tread. This gentleman states, further, that he had conversed with Mr. Elliot, the British Charge of Affairs, who gave it as his opinion that annexation would certainly take place, and that war between the U. States and Mexico would follow. He was asked whether Great Britain would be brought into the conflict, and in reply, he shrugged up his shoulders, and said that it would depend on circumstances.

The information as to actual hostilities is to be received with some hesitation. But that there will be difficulty on that border, there is no doubt.

THOMAS W. DORR. The Rhode Island Legislature has passed an act liberating Thos. W. Dorr, and restoring him to his privileges, upon his taking the oath of allegiance before the Supreme Court. An amendment proposing, as a substitute, an act of unconditional liberation, was lost.

Dorr was liberated from prison on Friday afternoon, amidst the firing of cannon. Many of his followers congregated around the gates to welcome him. The sight of the 'Dorrists' says he comes first, to receive to his civil rights, but to receive a joyous welcome, &c.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.—We understand a black boy, calling himself George Nott, was found secured on board the brig G. B. Lamar, which sailed from this port on Thursday last for New-York. He was put on board the Charleston pilot L. S. Lucas, with a request from Mr. L. Baldwin, a passenger on board, that he be sent back to this city by one of the steamers, but in carrying him to the Guard House, he made his escape, and has not been heard of since—The fugitive says he is free—he is about twenty-eight years of age, and has a blemish on his left eye. *Savannah Republic, 24th.*

EXCITEMENT AT LAWRENCEBURG, IND.—There has been quite a little storm in social life according to the Lawrenceburg Register, in that town, in consequence of the arrest of a negro boy, as a fugitive. He was arrested by two Burleys as the property of Mr. Ford, late Mayor of New-Orleans. The cause of the excitement is, that the 'boy' was arrested without warrant, and brutally beaten by the constables. The negro was committed to jail for ten days, in order to be fully tried. In the meantime, affidavits were made of the assault upon the negro, by the Burleys and the constables—Northern and Firing—warrant issued against them. The Burleys escaped, but the constables were arrested and held to answer. *Louisville Courier, 23d.*

THE PRICE OF HUMAN FLESH. We cut the following paragraph from 'The River State Review,' published not in the dominions of the Grand Sultan, nor in the Kingdom of Great Britain, but in Mobile, Alabama. Since we are to have Texas, it is well, perhaps, that we should become familiar beforehand with the statistics of a traffic which must hereafter hold a prominent rank in the commerce of the country. O Democracy! where is thy bliss?

[The Negroes sold last sale at the Court House rather high, it seems to us, for the buyers and times, but most assuredly not too high for those compelled to part with them. Fellows brought near \$650, average; one brought as high as \$620. Women sold for from \$300 to \$400, only bringing the latter sum. Girls about 14 years old sold from \$250 to \$400. Some families in proportion much less.]

Outrage.—The Grand Gulf paper states that a poor Choctaw Indian, favorably known to that community for a number of years, notorious for his humbleness and respect for the whites, and suffering severely from sickness, was terribly cowarded the other day in the streets of Grand Gulf by an individual who assumed to be a doctor, and for the cruel reason that he had a natural antipathy to the race.

A NARROW ESCAPE. The Hon. Wm. B. Bannister and lady, of Newburyport, came very near losing their lives on Saturday afternoon. They were about crossing the East Boston Ferry in their own carriage; when their horse became frightened and backed overboard. Mrs. B. was providentially rescued by the exertions of some persons in a small boat which happened to be at hand; and Mr. B. was drawn in by a rope which was thrown to him from the steambot. The chase was broken, and the horse drowned. We are glad to learn this morning that neither Mr. nor Mrs. B. were affected materially in consequence of their fright or exposure; which is certainly very remarkable, since Mrs. B. is in very feeble health, and Mr. B. is somewhat advanced in years.—*Boston Traveller.*

Melancholy Accident at Fall River.—We learn from the News that a distressing casualty occurred in that town on Tuesday. Mr. John Wilbur was standing between two contiguous piles of lumber, when the upper portion of one of them fell, and being unable to extricate himself, he was crushed between the descending and the upper portion of the other, and produced most instantaneous death. He was 25 years of age—an industrious and worthy man.

Two girls, between the ages of twelve and fifteen years, were drowned in Milton, Vt., last week. One of them undressed and went into the river to bathe, and proceeded beyond her depth. Her companion, it is supposed, went to her assistance, as she was not undressed when discovered, and both sunk together.

THE EOLIAN ATTACHMENT.—A journal devoted to 'spreading correct information' respecting this invasion, has been started in Boston, and is to be published every now and then. It fully establishes the claim, which Mr. Coleman has upon his countrymen, and which has been awarded him.

Kentucky Baptists.—At a convention of the clergy and laity of the Baptist denomination in Shelbyville, Ky., the Southern organization of Baptists for missionary purposes was fully sustained, and the Convention expressed their co-operation from the Northern organization.

Seth Perry, for killing Patrick Stapleton, in the drug store at Hanover, Mass., has been sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the State Prison. There were two indictments yet pending—one for killing James Stapleton, and another for a violent assault.—In the first, P. plead guilty—3 years confinement and hard labor.

Three cows, belonging to a Mr. Whitney, at Dedham, Low Plain, Mass., were killed by lightning on Tuesday morning, during a heavy thunder storm that passed over that town.

During a storm at Surrey and Swansey, N. H., on Tuesday last, there fell in immense quantities of size of large bolts, breaking many panes of glass—in one house 90 lights.

A writer in the Albany Argus estimates the loss of property by fire in the United States within the last three months, at \$12,000,000. Perhaps he should have said North America, which would have included the great fire at Quebec.

The great Mormon Temple at Nauvoo is completed—the capstone having been laid in its place on the morning of the 24th ult. 'The Neighbor' says—'The band upon the top of the wall played charmingly, and the Saints felt glorious.'

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, in his speech in Congress, upon the annexation question, gravely urged the acquisition of Texas to make room for the future slave population of this country. In half a century, he estimated the increase of the number of slaves to 20,000,000. Only think of twenty millions of bondage in this model of a free Republic.

Fatal Accident.—John Dougherty, engineer at the South End Works, Boston, while oiling the machinery on Friday, caught his right leg in the gearing, and in trying to extricate himself, caught his left in also. His right hand and arm were crushed up to the shoulder, and his left hand broken off. Dr. Winslow Lewis Jr. was immediately in attendance, and amputated his right arm near the shoulder. Drs. Parker and Bowen were also called in; he survived only a few hours after the accident.

Melancholy.—Drowned in Andover, Sunday evening, Mr. J. Thompson Cornell, aged 24 years. He was drowned in Marland's Pond.

It is stated that there are sent to the City of New-York from Rockland County in that State, in a day by railroad, thirty thousand bunches of strawberries; and from five hundred to a thousand dollars is often realized in a season from their sale by one farmer. Quite a good business.

A Grand Mass Meeting of the Workingmen is to be held this day—4th of July—at Woburn, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Dinner will be ready at 2 P. M. It will doubtless be a great occasion. [See the advertisement in the next column.]

MARRIED.—In this city, 29th inst. by Rev. J. C. Beman, Mr. John Stewart to Mrs. Dorcas M. Watson.

Yours, in haste,  
LORING MOODY.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA A. S. SOCIETY.

The members and friends of this Society are notified that its Ninth Annual Meeting will be held on Monday, the 11th of August, at Old Kennett Meeting-house, in Chester county.

It is expected that this meeting will be one of deep interest, both to the friends and the opponents of the anti-slavery cause. To the former, especially such as are embraced in the Pennsylvania A. S. Society, it will be particularly interesting, from the questions that will be brought before it for discussion and settlement. It is well known to all that there are corruptions, within the existence of the Society, and the interests of the cause, on which the abolitionists of Eastern Pennsylvania have for some time been divided; these it is intended to submit to the meeting, for a full and fair discussion, and a definitive decision; so that hereafter, without distraction or internal division, the Society may devote its whole energies to the direct promotion of the common cause.

The debates to which these questions will necessarily give rise, will not only interest the members of the Society, but, by the facts and arguments being upon the general subject which they will naturally elicit, will, we trust, be the means of converting to our principles many who now stand entirely aloof from the anti-slavery enterprise. Other questions, besides, of common interest to all, will be brought before the Society's attention: particularly that relating to the propriety of abolitionists continuing in fellowship with the existing pro-slavery and popular religious organizations of the day.

In addition to a general attendance of the best speakers we have in Pennsylvania, others from abroad—among whom may be mentioned Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips—will be present to take part with us in our proceedings.

A cordial invitation to attend the meeting is hereby given, not only to the members and friends of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, but the public generally.</



